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Empire, but includes also an account of the succeeding Germanic kingdoms of southern and central Europe that form the connecting link between Rome and modern civilization. The author's purpose, as he tells his readers, has been not only to present a sketch of Rome's rise, expansion, and organization, but also of "the transformation of the ancient pagan empire of Rome into the medieval Christian empire of the Germans. The narrative, accordingly, extends from the earliest times to Charlemagne."

For the execution of the task he has set himself, Dr. Botsford has an unusually good equipment. With the thorough training of the classical philologist he combines sound historic sense and excellent historic method. Moreover, he is master of a clear, accurate and attractive prose style. This equipment he has utilized to the full in conscientious fashion. Almost every page of the book gives evidence of careful study of the discussions and views of other historical writers, as well as familiarity with the sources on which our knowledge of Roman antiquity ultimately rests. Frequent quotations from these sources, such as Livy, Polybius, Appian, Plutarch, the *Monumentum Ancyranum* are skilfully interwoven in the narrative.

The assured results of the various tributary disciplines of philology, epigraphy, archaeology, mythology, etc., are naturally familiar to Dr. Botsford and are amply recognized. Thus the Aryan home is no longer put in central Asia, as by many recent writers, but in eastern Europe, where the researches of comparative philologists have located it with great probability. A gratifying independence of authority, also, is to be noted. As a result of researches which warrant the expression of his own opinion, Dr. Botsford rejects the theory, so tenaciously held by Mommsen, that the *concilium plebis* was essentially different from the *comitia tributa*. Similarly in his judgment of Tiberius and Domitian he ascribes to these emperors elements of character and administrative capacity which, though doubtless just, are not generally conceded.

The book, as a whole, can hardly fail to prove a helpful and even inspiring manual of instruction, alike to pupil and teacher. Its author not only has grasped the heart of Roman life and institutions, but he also sees the relation of Roman to other civilizations—its setting in the history of the world as a whole.

Admirable illustrations, maps, full bibliographies, and chronological tables accompany the volume, while the typography and press-work give evidence that the "printer's art" still has a clear title to this appellation.

CHARLES E. BENNETT.

The Story of Rome. By NORWOOD YOUNG. Illustrated by NELLY ERICHSEN. (London: J. M. Dent and Co. 1901. Pp. 403.)

THIS neat little volume, containing the story of Rome, adds one more to the long list of books which have recently appeared on the subject. Yet its author has not performed a superfluous task. He gives a brief

sketch of some of the most important ancient remains including recent discoveries of interest and he describes some of the buildings of medieval Rome. An appendix contains some practical suggestions to the traveller, such as an itinerary, a list of books, and objects of interest to be seen in the churches. The main purpose of the book is to give the historical setting so necessary to make intelligible the many objects of interest in the eternal city. Though the scope and purpose of the book is so large, yet the task has on the whole been well performed. The volume is comparatively small, but the impression left upon the mind is not so vague as that produced by the more elaborate work of Mr. Crawford, *Ave Roma Immortalis*.

While we fully recognize the attractiveness and usefulness of the book, we sometimes miss the accuracy of statement and the impartiality of the trained historian. The history of the church of Rome is here told by one who appears rather as a bitter opponent than as a calm historian able to appreciate one of the greatest products of human genius. His antagonism to the Roman church shapes and colors his general historical views. He does not regard the middle age as ended and the modern period as fully ushered in till the Pope was deprived of his temporal power in 1870 (p. 187). The long exploded error that the eloquence of Peter the Hermit was largely instrumental in bringing about the First Crusade is here repeated (p. 203), and too, the theory that this world was expected to come to an end in the year 1000 is stated as an undoubted fact although it was conclusively disproved by the Benedictine François Plaine so long ago as 1873. (*Revue des Questions Historiques*, XXIII. Paris.)

This volume which is one of a series of "Mediaeval Towns," is most attractive in its outward form and appearance and is an excellent illustration of the modern book-maker's art. Its pleasing effect is enhanced by the numerous illustrations of genuine artistic merit. We are glad to see woodcuts of admirable workmanship taking the place of the comparatively harsh photogravure. Though the latter may reproduce its original with greater exactness of detail, yet the woodcut as here executed brings more vividly before us the poetic atmosphere of medieval Rome.

ALBERT GRANGER HARKNESS.

The Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages. By HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR. (New York: The Columbia University Press; The Macmillan Company. 1901. Pp. xv, 400.)

It is now five years since there came from the press Mr. Taylor's two-volume work on *Ancient Ideals*. It was, in its own words, "a study of intellectual and spiritual growth from early times to the establishment of Christianity," and professed itself "an attempt to treat human development from the standpoint of the ideals of the different races, as these ideals disclose themselves in the art and literature, in the philosophy and religion, and in the conduct and political fortunes of each race." To this learned and thoughtful, if somewhat ambitious, work the present